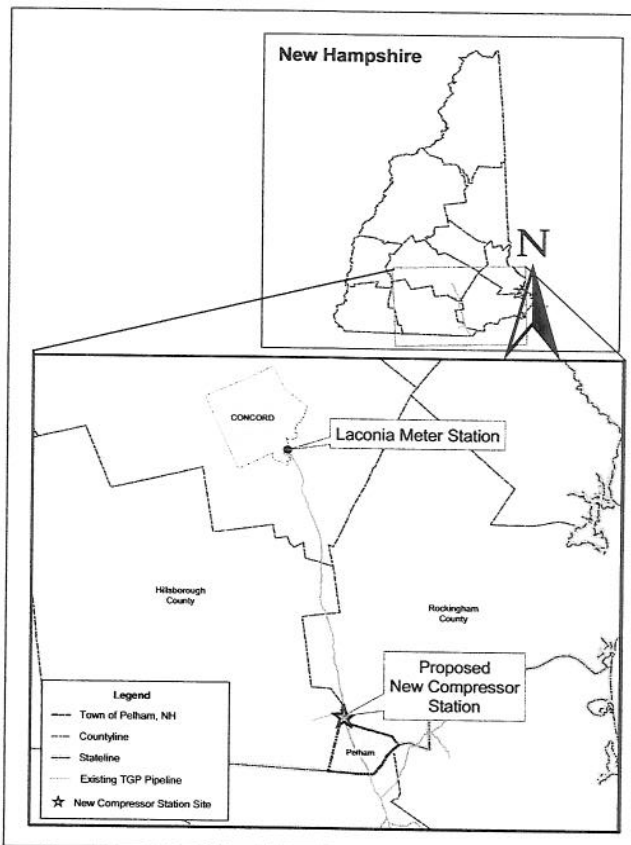


Notice of Proposed Concord Lateral Expansion Project – New Hampshire

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company ("Tennessee") plans to construct its Concord Lateral Expansion Project ("Project") in Pelham, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. Tennessee, a subsidiary of El Paso Corporation, is an interstate natural gas transmission pipeline company that has been in operation since 1943. Its principal office is located at 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002.

On January 30, 2008, Tennessee filed an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity ("Application") with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or "Commission") requesting authorization to construct the Project. The Commission assigned docket number CP08-65-000 to the proceeding. Within the Application, Tennessee describes the facilities that it proposes to construct and operate. These include the construction of a new compressor station in Pelham, New Hampshire, and the modification of station piping at an existing meter station in Concord, New Hampshire, on Tennessee's Line 200 system, known as the Concord Lateral system. These facilities are required for Tennessee to expand natural gas transportation service to Energy North Natural Gas, Inc., d/b/a/ KeySpan Energy Delivery New England ("Energy North"). The proposed new facilities will be constructed, owned and operated by Tennessee.



If approved, Tennessee plans to commence construction of the Project in March 2009 and place the facilities in service by November 2009. The project facilities are more fully described in Tennessee's application, which is available for review at the following locations:

The Pelham Public Library
24 Village Green
Pelham, NH 03076

The Concord Public Library
45 Green Street
Concord, NH 03301

Nesmith Library
8 Fellows Road
Windham, NH 03087

Although Tennessee has acquired the property in fee on which the compressor station will be installed, in order to construct and install the Project facilities, Tennessee may need to acquire additional temporary rights for workspaces. The temporary workspaces will be used for such activities as workspace preparation, stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil, moving vehicles and equipment to and along the construction sites, and restoration activities. Upon completion of construction and the restoration of the temporary workspace to as near original condition as practicable, the property will revert back to the landowner. Tennessee has provided to FERC plans for erosion control and revegetation of upland areas, as well as procedures for wetland and waterbody crossings. Tennessee will follow the plans and procedures as modified during FERC's review and ultimate approval in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Tennessee has mailed notices to landowners directly affected by this project, to landowners whose property abuts the project, and to local government entities. If you have not received such a notice, your property is most likely not affected. Tennessee strives to be a good neighbor as it provides a safe, clean, and reliable source of energy to your area. Questions concerning this project may be directed to Tennessee's Land Department at 1-800-781-4152. The Commission's landowner pamphlet, "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land; What Do I need to Know?" and Tennessee's application are available on the Commission's Web site at www.ferc.gov. The pamphlet includes FERC's summary of landowner rights at FERC. You may reach the Commission through its Web site or by calling 1-866-208-3372.



**Tennessee
Gas Pipeline**
an El Paso company

SAMPLE Letter

John E. Chisholm, Jr.-Trustee of Chisholm Family Trust
62 Pleasant Street
Windham, NH 03087

February 13, 2008

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company
Concord Lateral Expansion Project
FERC Docket No. CP08-65-000

Dear John E. Chisholm, Jr.-Trustee of Chisholm Family Trust,

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company ("Tennessee") plans to construct its Concord Lateral Expansion Project ("Project") in Pelham, New Hampshire. The purpose of this letter is to notify landowners whose property may be impacted by the Project and to notify appropriate state and local government entities. Tennessee, a subsidiary of El Paso Corporation, is an interstate natural gas transmission pipeline company that has been in operation since 1943. Its principal office is located at 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas 77002.

On January 30, 2008, Tennessee filed an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity ("Application") with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or "Commission") requesting authorization to construct the Project. A copy of the Commission's notice of the certificate application is enclosed herewith. The docket number indicated on the notice, CP08-65-000, is the Commission's unique identification for this proceeding. Within the Application, Tennessee describes that it will construct a new compressor station in Pelham, New Hampshire, as well as modify station piping at an existing meter station in Concord, New Hampshire. The facilities are required for Tennessee to provide natural gas transportation service to Energy North Natural Gas, Inc., d/b/a/ KeySpan Energy Delivery New England ("Energy North").

For your convenience, Tennessee is providing a general project map depicting the location of the facilities. If approved, Tennessee plans to commence construction of the Project in and place the facilities in service by October 2009.

Tennessee has acquired the property on which the compressor station will be installed, and the piping modifications will occur within an existing meter station site. However, Tennessee may need to acquire rights for temporary workspaces. The temporary workspaces will be located adjacent to the permanent rights of way and easements and used for such activities as workspace preparation, stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil, moving vehicles and equipment to and along the construction sites, and restoration activities. Upon completion of construction and the restoration of the temporary workspace to as near original condition as practicable, the property will revert to the landowner. The temporary workspaces will also be restored to as near original condition as practicable.

Tennessee has provided to FERC plans for erosion control and revegetation of upland areas, as well as procedures for wetland and waterbody crossings. Tennessee will follow the plans and procedures as modified during FERC's review and ultimate approval in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Should your property be directly affected by this project, a representative of Tennessee will contact you in the near future to discuss the Project. In the event Tennessee must obtain temporary easements from you, Tennessee will engage in good faith negotiations with you and will offer fair market value for the temporary workspaces necessary for the construction.

Although Tennessee owns the property affected by construction of the facilities, federal regulations require disclosure regarding eminent domain procedures.

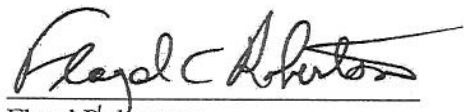
In the event that Tennessee is unable to reach a mutual agreement regarding the rights required to construct, maintain, and operate its facilities and the fair compensation to be paid to the landowner for any temporary workspace and any additional permanent easement rights, Tennessee may, upon FERC's certification of the Project, initiate eminent domain proceedings in state or federal court to acquire an interest in your property. Fair compensation to be paid to the landowner for permanent and/or temporary easement rights would be determined in those proceedings. A landowner has certain legal rights under any eminent domain proceeding that affects your property. These rights, including the appropriate method for determining just compensation, are governed by state and federal law including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71A, for federal eminent domain proceedings; (New Hampshire R.S.A. Chapter 371) and the relevant case law associated with these rules and statutes. You are advised to see an attorney concerning the rights afforded to you in such a proceeding. Tennessee does not represent you in any such proceeding and is not providing legal advice to you with this notification.

If you are interested in reviewing Tennessee's FERC application pertaining to the Project, a copy of the complete application is available for public viewing at the locations provided on the attached list marked "Filing Depositories." Additionally, we have enclosed for your information a copy of the Commission's most recent landowner pamphlet entitled "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land? What Do I Need To Know?" This pamphlet includes FERC's summary of your rights at FERC. This pamphlet and Tennessee's applications can be viewed at the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov.

Tennessee strives to be a good neighbor as it provides a safe, clean, and reliable source of energy to the nation's consumers and industry. If you have any questions or comments regarding this project, please do not hesitate to contact Chris Wilber at 1-800-781-4152.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY



Floyd Robertson
Manager of Property Rights Services

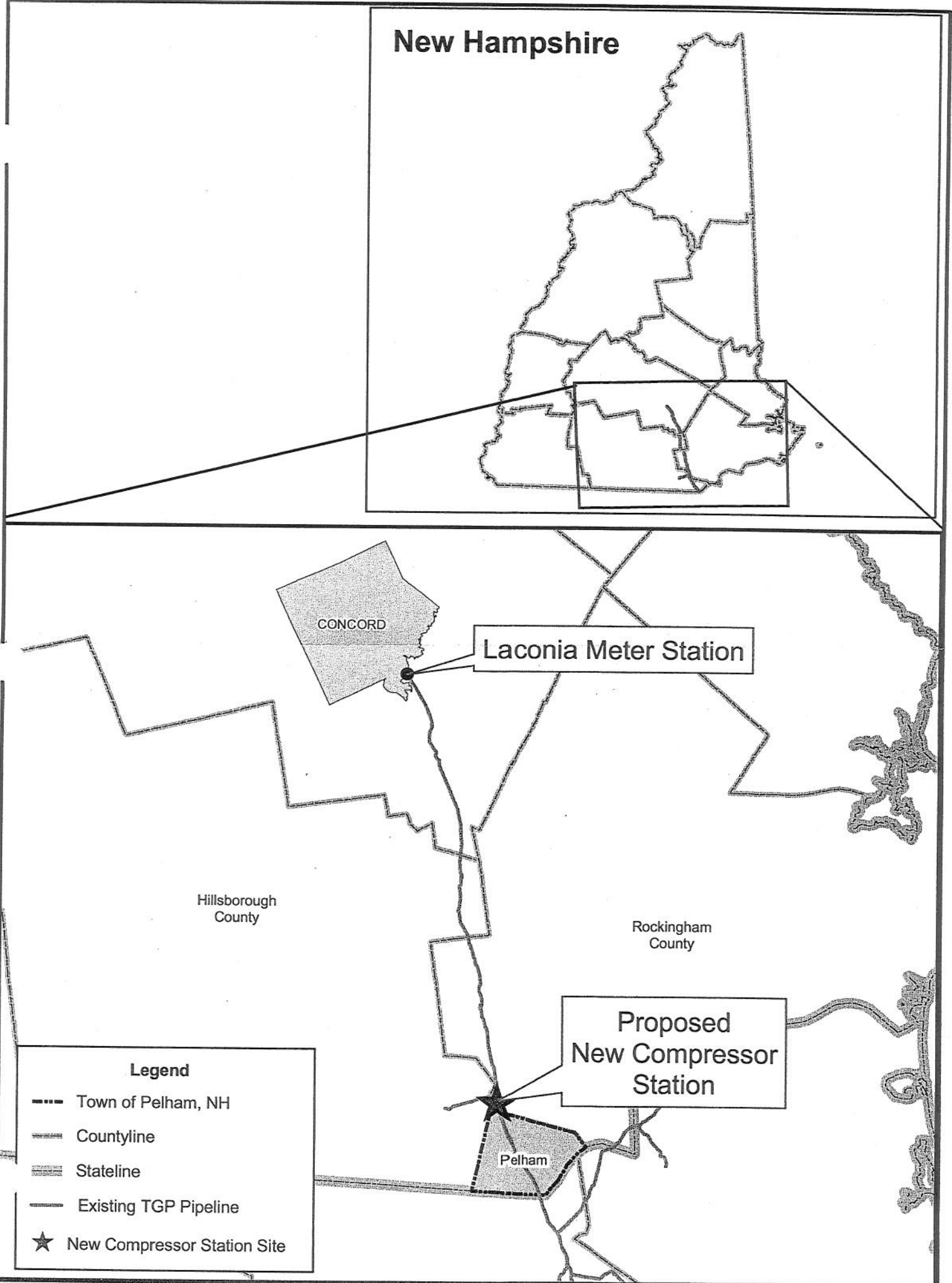
Enclosures

**LIST OF REPOSITORIES FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE
CONCORD COMPRESSOR PROJECT, COMPRESSOR STATION TO BE
BUILT IN PELHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1. Nesmith Library
8 Fellows Road
Windham, NH 03087
603-432-7154

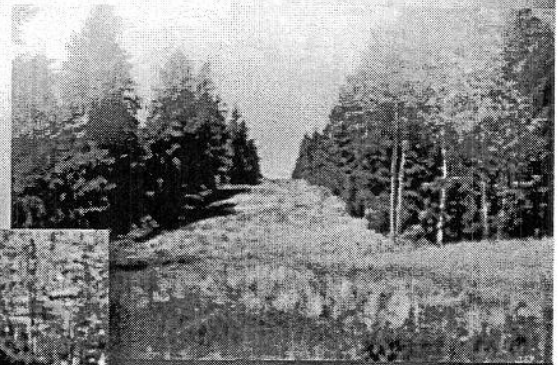
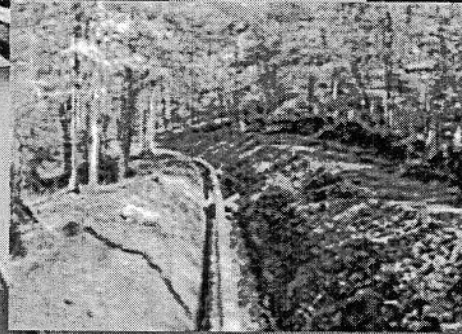
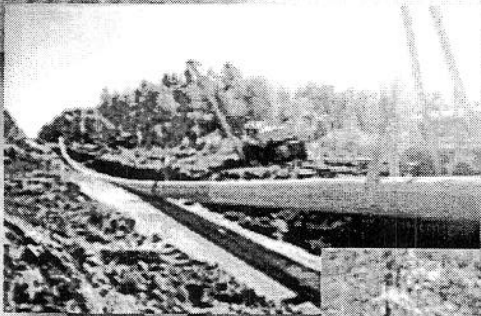
2. Pelham Town Library
24 Village green
Pelham, NH 03076
603-635-7581

New Hampshire



AN INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS FACILITY ON MY LAND?

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW?



*Prepared by the
Federal Energy
Regulatory Commission*



FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC
WWW.FERC.GOV

AN INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS FACILITY ON MY LAND? WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW?

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is charged by Congress with evaluating whether interstate natural gas pipeline projects proposed by private companies should be approved. The Federal government does not propose, construct, operate, or own such projects. The Commission's determination whether to approve such a project may affect you if your land is where a natural gas pipeline, other facilities, or underground storage fields might be located. We want you to know:

- How the Commission's procedures work;
- What rights you have;
- How the location of a pipeline or other facilities is decided; and
- What safety and environmental issues might be involved.

Cover Photos: (left to right):
Pipe stringing.
Lowering the pipe into the trench.
Pipeline in the trench.
Restored right-of-way

BACKGROUND

The Commission approves the location, construction, and operation of interstate pipelines, facilities, and storage fields involved in moving natural gas across state boundaries. The Commission also approves the abandonment of these facilities.

Interstate pipelines crisscross the United States, moving nearly a quarter of the nation's energy long distances to markets in the 48 contiguous states, and are vital to the economy. Although pipelines generally are buried underground, they may have associated facilities that are above-ground such as taps, valves, metering stations, pig launchers, pig receivers, or compressor stations. A natural gas storage field includes subsurface gas storage rights and there may be storage field pipelines and gas wells associated with the storage rights. A Pipeline Glossary is provided at the end of this brochure to help you understand some of the technical terms that are associated with pipeline construction and above-ground facilities.

If a proposed pipeline route is on, or abuts your land, you will probably first learn of this from the company concerned as it plans and studies the route during either the Commission's voluntary Pre-filing Process or in the application development process. Once a company files an application requesting the Commission to issue a certificate authorizing the construction of a pipeline project, the company will mail you a copy of this brochure and other information within three days of the Commission issuing a Notice of Application. The Commission's staff will prepare an environmental study of the proposal; either an Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment, depending on the scope of the project. For major construction projects, local media may be notified and public meetings may be held. You will have an opportunity to express your views and to have them considered. You will also have the opportunity to learn the views of other interested parties. The Commission may approve the project, with or without modifications, or reject it. If it is approved and you fail to reach an easement agreement with the company, access to and compensation for use of your land will be set by a court. Understandably, the location of pipelines and other facilities may be of concern to landowners. The Commission's process for assessing pipeline applications is open and public, and designed to keep all parties informed.

This brochure generally explains the Commission's certificate process and addresses some of the basic concerns of landowners. The Commission's Office of

External Affairs at 1-866-208-3372 will be happy to answer any further questions about the procedures involved.

HOW THE PROCESS BEGINS

Q: How will I first hear about proposed facility construction?

A: If you are located in the vicinity of the project you may first learn of it through newspaper notices. If you are an owner of property which may be affected by the project, you will probably first hear of it from the pipeline company as it prepares environmental studies required for the Commission application. It is also possible that the company may seek to obtain an easement from you prior to filing the application. In the case of a compressor station or other above-ground facility, the pipeline company will often seek to purchase, or obtain an option to purchase, the property it wishes to use for the station or facility. This usually occurs prior to the filing of the application.

For a storage field, rights on certain parcels of land may only involve subsurface storage rights. The company will also notify you of the filing of the application with the Commission.

Q: How can I obtain more details about the company's application?

A: A copy of the company's application can be obtained from the company if you are an intervenor (see next two questions and answers), although the company is not obligated to provide voluminous material or material that is difficult to reproduce. You may also obtain a copy for a nominal copying charge from the Commission's Public Reference Room. Call 202-502-8371 for details. The application may also be obtained through the Commission's website, www.ferc.gov, using the "eLibrary" link and the project's docket number. User assistance is available at 1-866-208-3676. Within three days of assignment of a docket number, the application will also be available in at least one location in each county in which the facility is located.

Note that in most cases you will not be able to view or print copies of maps or similar information about the location of the project from the Commission's website. However, the website will provide instructions for obtaining the material.

Q: This done, how do I make my views known?

A: You may contact the company through the contact person listed in the notification letter you receive from the company.

There are two ways to make your views known to the Commission: first, if you want the Commission to consider your views on the various environmental issues involved in the location of the facility, you can do so by simply writing a letter. When submitting a letter to the Secretary of the Commission, you should identify the project's docket number in order for the comment to be successfully entered into the record on the eLibrary system.

The Commission undertakes several levels of environmental analysis. The Commission affords you the opportunity to comment at various stages in this process. Details are available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs at 1-866-208-3372. Check the Commission's website for details on filing electronically. By filing comments, your views will be considered and addressed in the environmental documents or a final order. Additionally, you will be placed on a mailing list to receive environmental documents in the case. You can also use eRegistration and eSubscription (see www.ferc.gov) to keep track of individual proceedings at FERC. Users with an eRegistration account may subscribe to specific dockets and receive email notification when a document is added to eLibrary for the subscribed docket.

Q: And the second way?

A: You may file to become what is known as an intervenor. You may obtain instructions on how to do this from the Office of External Affairs or on our website at <http://www.ferc.gov/help/how-to/intervene.asp>. Becoming an intervenor is not complicated and gives you official rights. As an intervenor, you will receive the applicant's filings and other Commission documents related to the case and materials filed by other interested parties. You will also be able to file briefs, appear at hearings and be heard by the courts if you choose to appeal the Commission's final ruling. **However, along with these rights come responsibilities. As an intervenor, you will be obligated to mail copies of what you file with the Commission to all the other parties at the time of filing. In major cases, there may be hundreds of parties.** You may file to become an intervenor by sending a request to intervene by mail or overnight services to:

**Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426**

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

You should include 14 copies of your request. Your request should include the docket number for the proceeding for which you are requesting to intervene. Alternatively, you may use eFiling to submit your request electronically through the Commission's website. If you use eFiling you do not need to send paper copies.

You must normally file for intervenor status within 21 days of our notice of the application in the Federal Register, although the Commission may accept late intervention if good reasons are given. Visit the Federal Register at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/efr/index.html>. You may also file for intervenor status for the purposes of environmental issues during the comment period for a draft environmental impact statement.

Please note: "PF" dockets are assigned to projects that are in the pre-filing or planning stage. There is no provision for becoming an intervenor in PF dockets. However, once the pre-filing stage has been completed and an application has been filed, you may file for intervenor status.

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE

For further assistance and public inquiries, please contact:

Office of External Affairs
1-202-502-8004
1-866-208-3372 (Toll-free)
customer@ferc.gov

For assistance with [ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov) or eFiling, please contact:

FERC Online Technical Support
1-202-502-6652
1-866-208-3676 (Toll-free)
ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov

For materials and copying assistance, please contact:

Public Reference Room
1-202-502-8371
1-866-208-3676 (Toll-free)
public.reference@ferc.gov

YOUR PROJECT'S DOCKET NUMBER

KEY ISSUES INVOLVING LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

Q: How is the pipeline route, compressor station or storage field location selected?

A: The pipeline company proposes the route or location, which is then examined by the Commission. The applicant must study alternative routes or locations to avoid or minimize damage to the environment. The Commission, interveners, or any commenter, may also suggest alternatives and modifications to reduce the effects on buildings, fences, crops, water supplies, soil, vegetation, wildlife, air quality, noise, safety, landowner interests, and more. The Commission staff's Alternatives analysis will consider whether the pipeline can be placed near or within an existing pipeline, power line, highway or railroad right-of-way. Storage fields are usually located in depleted oil or natural gas production fields or in salt deposits. Therefore, their location is fixed by geologic conditions. However, the facilities needed to develop and use a storage field can be moved to some extent.

Q: How do pipelines obtain a right-of-way?

A: The pipeline company negotiates a right-of-way easement and compensation for the easement with each landowner. Landowners may be paid for loss of certain uses of the land during and after construction, loss of any other resources, and any damage to property. If the Commission approves the project and no agreement with the landowner is reached, the pipeline may acquire the easement under eminent domain (a right given to the pipeline company by statute to take private land for Commission-authorized use) with a court determining compensation under state law.

Q: Who pays taxes on the right-of-way?

A: The landowner pays taxes on the right-of-way unless a local taxing authority grants relief. The pipeline simply has an easement across a portion of the land.

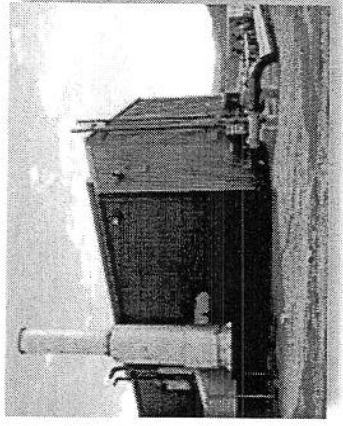
Q: How large is the right-of-way and how is it maintained?

A: It is generally 75 to 100 feet wide during construction, although extra space is usually required at road or stream crossings or because of soil conditions.

The permanent right-of-way is usually about 50 feet wide. Routine mowing or cutting of vegetation is done no more than once every three years. A ten-foot-wide corridor, centered on the pipeline, may be mowed or cut annually. In cropland and residential areas the right-of-way is maintained by the landowner consistent with the presence of a pipeline.

Q: How large is a compressor station or storage field?

A: Usually the pipeline purchases ten to forty acres for a compressor station, of which about five acres are actually used for construction. A storage field could encompass many hundreds or even thousands of acres, depending on the geologic structure. Storage fields also frequently include a buffer zone or protection area forming a halo of some hundreds of acres surrounding the storage field itself.



Compressor Station

Q: Must the company obey local, county and state laws and zoning ordinances?

A: Generally, yes. If there is a conflict, however, between these ordinances and what the Commission requires, the Commission requirement prevails.

Q: How close can I build to the facilities?

A: For a pipeline, usually up to the edge of the right-of-way.

For a compressor station, the site is usually owned by the company. If you own property adjacent to the site, you may build on it.

For storage fields, unless there are surface facilities or pipelines, you may build anywhere on the surface. If you or someone else wishes to drill wells which would penetrate the storage formation, you must coordinate that activity with the company, and usually the state authority regulating well drilling.

Q: What about bushes, trees, fences, driveways and so forth?

A: Trees with roots that may damage the pipeline or its coating and other obstructions that prevent observation from aircraft during maintenance are usually not allowed. Driveways and other improvements without foundations are normally allowed. All improvements are subject to the terms of the easement and are subject to negotiation as long as the pipeline maintenance and safety are not affected.

Q: How long will the right-of-way be there?

A: Part of it is temporary and will be restored immediately after construction. The permanent right-of-way will remain until the Commission determines it may be abandoned by the pipeline company. This can be 20 to 50 years or more.

Q: In general, will I still be able to use the right-of-way?

A: The easement agreement will specify restricted uses on or across the right-of-way and any types of uses for which the company's permission must be sought. The continuation of past agricultural uses and practices on or across the right-of-way would be permitted. Buildings and large trees are usually not allowed. Special uses or activities that might have an impact on pipeline design (such as planned logging roads or drain tiles) should be negotiated with the pipeline company to minimize future conflicts.

Q: To what depth would the pipeline be buried underground?

A: The trench depth would vary from 2 feet deep (in excavated rock) to usually 3 feet deep in soils. In special cases, the trench could be up to 5 feet deep in agriculture fields where deep tilling or other issues warrant a deeper trench.

Q: What if I have problems with erosion or other issues during restoration and/or maintenance of the right-of-way?

A: The landowner should first contact the pipeline company to address and resolve the issue. If the landowner is not satisfied that the problem has been adequately addressed, he or she can contact the Commission's Enforcement Hotline at (888) 889-8030 or send an email to hotline@ferc.gov.

PIPELINE INSTALLATION SEQUENCE

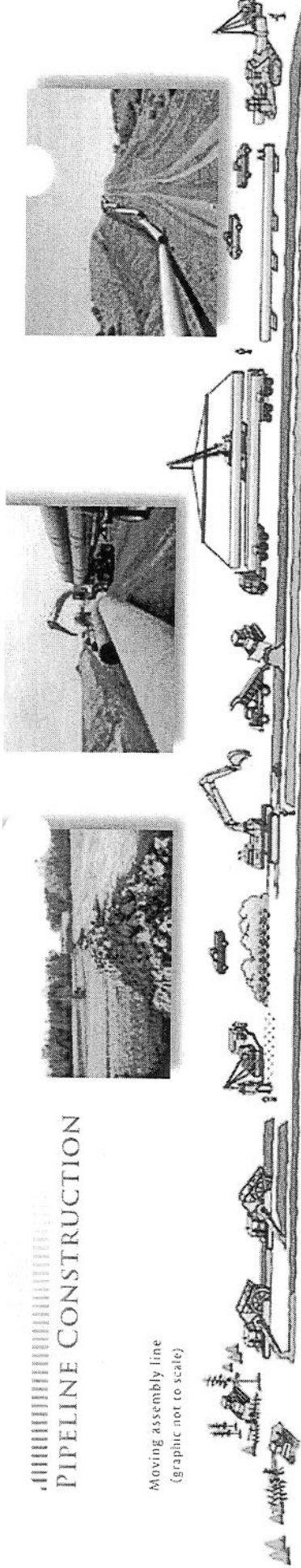
After a company has received authorization from FERC as well as all necessary permits, and has an easement on a property, construction would proceed as follows:

- 1) The civil survey (and any uncompleted environmental surveys) would be completed and the construction right-of-way would be marked/staked for the clearing crew.
- 2) The clearing crew would remove any trees or brush within the right-of-way that would interfere with construction.
- 3) Temporary erosion control devices would be installed as required.
- 4) Next, the right-of-way would be graded.
- 5) Topsoil would be separated from subsoil in agricultural/residential areas (or in other areas requested during the easement negotiations).
- 6) Heavy equipment, such as backhoes or trenching machines, would then dig the trench. In areas where bedrock is near the surface, blasting may be required.
- 7) The pipe would be delivered to the right-of-way in segments (called joints).
- 8) The pipe would be bent to fit the trench and welded together. All welds would be tested prior to placing the pipe in the trench.
- 9) The trench would be back filled and if topsoil was removed it would be returned.
- 10) Construction debris would be removed.
- 11) The right-of-way would be regraded; seeded; and temporary and permanent erosion control devices would be installed.
- 12) After the right-of-way has revegetated the temporary erosion control devices would be removed.
- 13) Prior to gas flowing, the pipeline would be pressure tested (normally with water) to ensure it does not leak.

A graphical representation of the pipeline installation sequence has been prepared on the following two pages.

PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

Moving assembly line
(graphic not to scale)



Clearing
and
grading

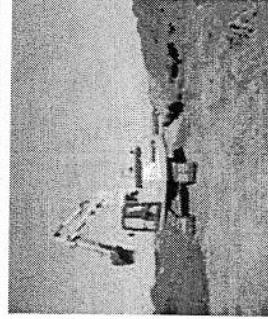
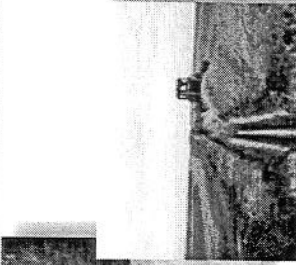
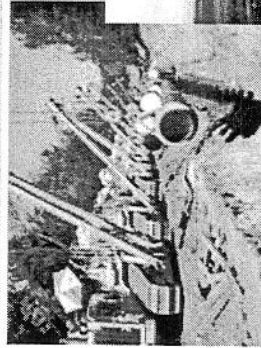
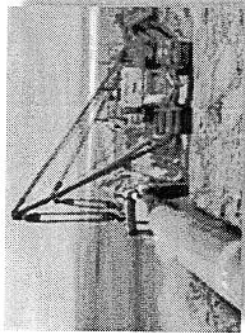
Ditching (rock-free)

Ditching (rock)

Padding
ditch bottom

Stringing

continued below



Bending

Welding

X-ray and weld repair

Coating welds

Inspection and
repair of coating

Lowering in

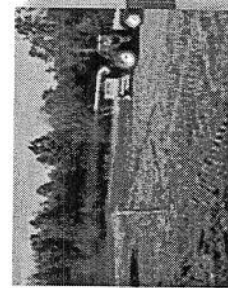
Backfill

Pressure testing
for leaks

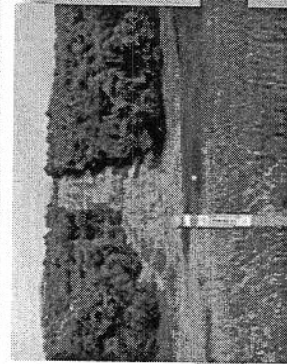


Cleanup

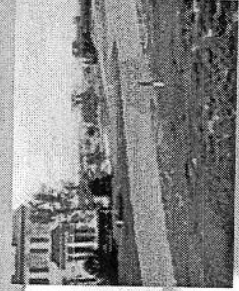
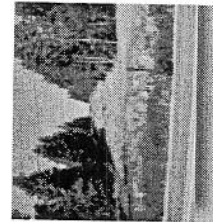
Restoring residential area



Reseeding the right-of-way



Restored right-of-way



OTHER PROPERTY ISSUES

ABANDONMENT

Q: If the pipeline is being abandoned will it be removed from my property?

A: The Commission may decide there are environmental or other conditions that should determine the disposition of the pipeline. If not, the easement agreement which you or previous owners of the land signed may stipulate whether the pipeline is to be removed. You may also come to some agreement with the company on what they will do with the pipeline. Usually, above-ground facilities are removed.

Q: If a company abandons a pipeline, can it keep an easement on my property?

A: It depends on the terms of the easement and may be subject to negotiation between the landowner and the pipeline company.

If there is more than one pipeline, the pipeline company will keep the easement.

Q: Will I be notified if abandonment is proposed?

A: You will probably be notified by the company if it proposes to relinquish the easement as part of the abandonment and the easement is not being transferred to another company. Otherwise, you may be notified by the Commission as part of the environmental analysis of the project.

STORAGE FIELDS

Q: What will happen to my property if a storage field is located beneath it?

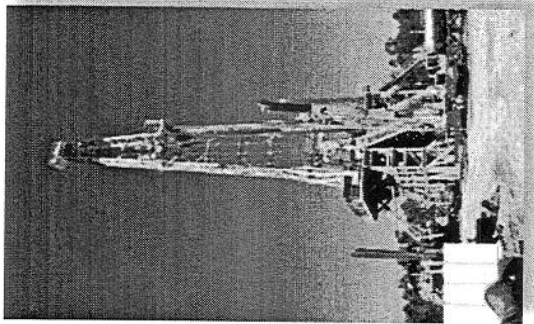
A: Possibly nothing, since the storage field itself is usually thousands of feet beneath the ground surface. If the company proposes to construct field pipelines or a compressor station on your property the earlier discussion applies.

Wells are needed to inject and withdraw the stored natural gas or to monitor field conditions (observation wells). The wells require a surface site of roughly

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW?

an acre for drilling and less than one tenth of an acre for the surface wellhead piping and other facilities.

If there are no facilities to be constructed on your property, the company will only need the storage rights to the geologic formation in which the natural gas would be stored. This is also the case for any property within any designated "buffer zone" or "protective area" around the actual storage field.



Well drilling rig

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GAS COMPANIES

Q: Must companies post bonds to guarantee performance?

A: No, but the Commission inspects the right-of-way during and after construction to ensure that the terms of its certificate have been met.

Q: Can the pipeline company come on my land without my permission?

A: State or local trespass laws prevail until a certificate is issued by the Commission. Some states have laws that allow a company to get access to property for survey purposes. Procedures vary by state. Once a certificate is issued or an easement/survey agreement or court order is obtained, the company may come onto your land. Usually the company will notify you in advance.

Q: When can they start to build?

A: Construction cannot commence until the Commission issues a certificate, the applicant accepts it, and the applicant receives all other necessary permits

and authorizations. For most large pipelines, the time from filing an application to approval ranges from one year to two years. Once a certificate is issued, construction may start within a few weeks of the company having completed any outstanding studies or having met other preconditions set by the Commission.

Q: Why would the company approach me before the project is approved?

A: Because of planning and lead time the company may try to obtain easement agreements in advance. Also, a company must conduct environmental studies before it files an application with the Commission. For these studies to be as complete as possible, the company will try to obtain access to all of the proposed right-of-way. If Commission approval is ultimately denied, or the route changes, the initial easement agreement with the landowner is usually void (depending on the wording of the right-of-way or access contract). Further, disputes over the wording of an easement agreement are subject to state law.

Q: Can the company place more than one pipeline on my property? Can the pipeline and the easement be used for anything other than natural gas?

A: The Commission grants a certificate and states that eminent domain may only be used for the proposed pipeline and related facilities in the exact location described and only for the transportation of natural gas. If the company wishes to install another natural gas pipeline under Commission jurisdiction, it must obtain additional approval from the Commission. Other utilities may wish to use an adjacent or overlapping easement, but they would have to obtain approval from you or from another permitting authority which can grant eminent domain (usually the state). Of course, you may agree to other uses.



Valve

Q: Can the company construct above-ground facilities on the right-of-way?

A: Yes, if they have been approved by the Commission. Above-ground facilities, such as valves, pig launchers and pig receivers, are commonly placed in the right-of-way and are strategically placed along the pipeline system for operation and safety purposes.

Q: How close can the pipeline be to other pipelines or utility facilities?

A: Pipelines must be at least a foot from any underground structure and two to three feet below ground. Companies usually want their pipelines to be 25 feet from another pipeline. If space permits, pipelines can be placed in another utility's right-of-way.

Q: Can I receive service from the pipeline?

A: No, not in most cases. Generally speaking, interstate pipelines are operating at pressures incompatible with direct residential use, which is provided by local distribution companies.

Q: Can a pipeline be placed in a river or the ocean?

A: A pipeline can be placed in the ocean or across a river; however, it is usually not acceptable to place one longitudinally down a river or other stream. There are different environmental, cost, design and safety issues associated with construction in a water body.

Q: How soon after construction will the company restore the land?

A: Commission rules require restoration as soon as the trench is backfilled and weather permits.

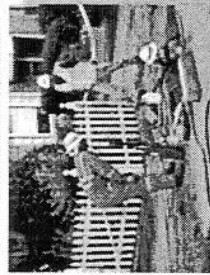
Q: What authorization allows the pipeline company to use eminent domain?

A: If the Commission authorizes the project and the necessary easements cannot be negotiated, an applicant is granted the right of eminent domain (section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act and the procedures set forth under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (Rule 71A)). Under these conditions, the landowner could receive compensation as determined by the courts.

IMPORTANT SAFETY ISSUES

Q: Who is responsible for safety?

A: While the Commission has oversight in ensuring that pipeline and above-ground facilities are safely constructed and installed, once the natural gas is flowing in the new system, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) takes over the responsibility during the operation for the lifetime of the pipeline. The DOT is also responsible for setting the federal safety standards for natural gas (and other) pipelines and related facilities. The *Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration* can be contacted at 202-366-4595 or at <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov>.



Q: Are pipelines safe?

A: Accidents are rare and usually result from outside forces or unauthorized action by someone other than the pipeline company. The DOT enforces strict safety standards and requires safety checks.

Safety Inspectors

Q: Does natural gas smell?

A: Natural gas is odorless. An odorant, which smells like rotten eggs, is generally added for quick leak detection in more populated areas on interstate transmission pipelines and in local distribution pipelines in accordance with DOT safety regulations.

FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Q: What if my property contains endangered species, wetlands, or archeological sites?

A: Endangered species must be protected from the effects of construction and this could affect the location of the pipeline or other facilities. In the case of wetlands, if proper crossing procedures are used and no alternatives are available, they may be used for a pipeline right-of-way. If an archeological or historic site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, impact to it must be minimized. It will either be excavated and studied, or the pipeline will be rerouted to avoid it. Landowners who want them usually are permitted to keep any artifacts after they are properly studied, subject to state law.

Q: Environmental studies were mentioned earlier. How do they work?

A: A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) is issued for most major proposals. It is sent to federal, state and local agencies, local media and libraries, environmental groups, and, where the Commission is able to identify them, the affected owners of any land that would be crossed. For some major projects the NOI may announce a schedule of public meetings along the proposed route. The NOI seeks comments from interested parties on the scope of the environmental document, and the comments must be submitted to the Commission, normally within 30 days. After the comment period, the Commission staff will prepare an EA or a Draft EIS outlining its findings and recommendations. For major proposals, further comments are sought during 45 days allotted for review of a Draft EIS or 30 days in the case of an EA. These comments are addressed in the Final EIS or the final order granting or denying the application.



Archeological survey

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(Glossary of Terms supplied courtesy of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. For further information, please consult their website at <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov>.)

COMPRESSOR STATIONS

Compressor Stations are facilities located along a natural gas pipeline which house and protect compressors. Compressors are used to compress (or pump) the gas to move it through the system. Compressor stations are strategically placed along the pipeline to boost the system pressure to maintain required flow rates.

EASEMENT

An easement is an acquired privilege or right, such as a right-of-way, afforded a person or company to make limited use of another person's or company's real property. For example, the municipal water company may have an easement across your property for the purpose of installing and maintaining a water line. Similarly, oil and natural gas pipeline companies acquire easements from property owners to establish rights-of-way for construction and operation of their pipelines.

LATERAL

A lateral is a segment of a pipeline that branches off the main or transmission line to transport the product to a termination point, such as a tank farm or a metering station.

LAUNCHER

A launcher is a pipeline component that is used for inserting an inline inspection tool, cleaning pig, or other device into a pressurized pipeline. After performing its task, the tool or pig is removed via receiver.

LOOP

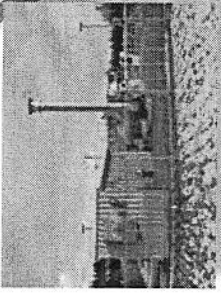
A loop is a segment of pipeline installed adjacent to an existing pipeline and connected to it at both ends. A loop allows more gas to be moved through the system.



Launcher

METERING AND REGULATING (M&R) STATIONS

Metering and regulating stations are installations containing equipment to measure the amount of gas entering or leaving a pipeline system and, sometimes, to regulate gas pressure.



Metering and Regulating Station

PIG

A pig, also known as a "smart" pig, is a generic term signifying any independent, self-contained device, tool, or vehicle that is inserted into and moves through the interior of a pipeline for inspecting, dimensioning, or cleaning. These tools are commonly referred to as 'pigs' because of the occasional squealing noises that can be heard as they travel through the pipe.

RECEIVERS

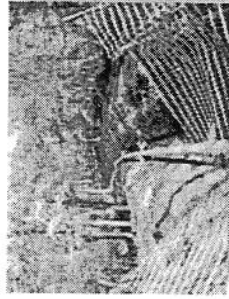
A pipeline component used for removing an inline inspection tool, cleaning pig, or other device from a pressurized pipeline. The device is inserted into the pipeline via a launcher.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY (ROW)

A right-of-way is a defined strip of land on which an operator has the rights to construct, operate, and/or maintain a pipeline. A ROW may be owned outright by the operator or an easement may be acquired for specific use of the ROW.

TRENCH

A trench is a long narrow ditch dug into the ground and embanked with its own soil and used for concealment and protection of line pipe. Trenches are usually dug by a backhoe or by a specialized digging machine.



Pipeline in trench

VALVE

A valve is a mechanical device installed in a pipeline and used to control the flow of gas or liquid.

See <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov> for additional pipeline-related terminology definitions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of External Affairs
888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426
Toll Free: 1-866-208-3372
www.ferc.gov
customer@ferc.gov

Enforcement Hotline: **202-502-8390**
Toll Free: **1-888-889-8030**

Other related FERC documents you may find helpful are listed below. These are available on our web site.

The following can be found at:

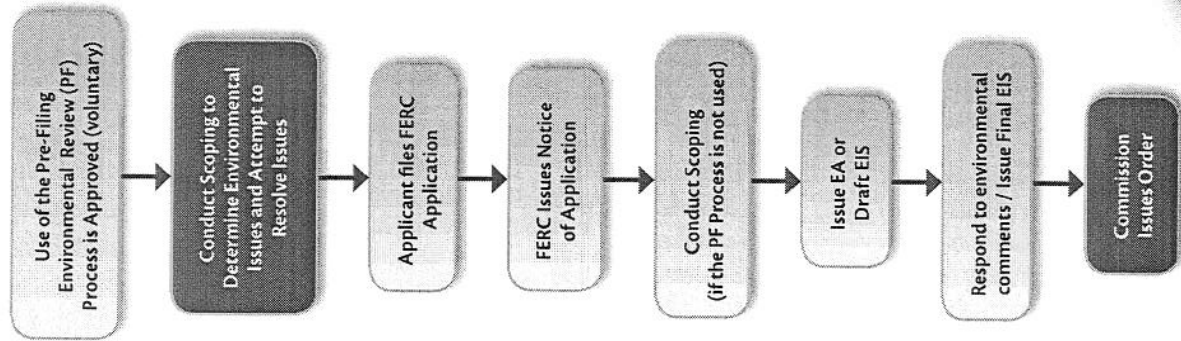
<http://www.ferc.gov/industries/gas/enviro/guidelines.asp>

- Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation
- Guidelines for Reporting On Cultural Resources Investigations
- Handbook for Using Third-party Contractors to Prepare Environmental Assessments & Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)
- Interim Guideline for Applicant-prepared Draft Environmental Assessments
- Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation and Maintenance Plan
- Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures

The following documents can be found at:
<http://www.ferc.gov/for-citizens/citizen-guides.asp>

- Your Guide to Electronic Information at FERC
- A Guide to LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)-What All Citizens Should Know

PROCESS FOR NATURAL GAS CERTIFICATES





**FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION**
OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

888 FIRST STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20426
202-502-6088
1-866-208-3372 (TOLL FREE)
202-502-8659 (TTY)

WWW.FERC.GOV/INDUSTRIES/GAS.ASP

Your project's docket number

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company

Docket No. CP08-65-000

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

(February 11, 2008)

Take notice that on January 30, 2008, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), 1001 Louisiana, Houston, Texas 77002, filed in Docket No. CP08-65-000, an application, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), for an order authorizing Tennessee to construct and operate the Concord Lateral Expansion Project (Project). Tennessee plans to construct a 6,130 horsepower compressor station on its Line 200 system in Pelham, New Hampshire, and modify station piping at its existing Laconia Meter Station in Concord, New Hampshire, in order to provide 30,000 Dth/d of incremental transportation capacity to Energy North Natural Gas, Inc., d/b/a/ KeySpan Energy Delivery New England (Energy North), a New Hampshire corporation, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection. This filing is accessible on-line at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. There is an "eSubscription" link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

Any questions regarding this application should be directed to Jay V. Allen, Senior Counsel, El Paso Corporation, 1001 Louisiana, Houston Texas 77002, at (713) 420-5589.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's rules, 18 C.F.R. §157.9, within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental assessment (EA) and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or EA for this proposal. The filing of the EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

There are two ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project. First, any person wishing to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this project should, on or before the comment date stated below, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (18 CFR 157.10). A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties. A party must submit 14 copies of filings made with the Commission and must mail a copy to the applicant and to every other party in the proceeding. Only parties to the proceeding can ask for court review of Commission orders in the proceeding.

However, a person does not have to intervene in order to have comments considered. The second way to participate is by filing with the Secretary of the Commission, as soon as possible, an original and two copies of comments in support of or in opposition to this project. The Commission will consider these comments in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. The Commission's rules require that persons filing comments in opposition to the project provide copies of their protests only to the party or parties directly involved in the protest.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. There is an "eSubscription" link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208-3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502-8659.

Comment Date: March 3, 2008.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company

Docket No. CP08-65-000

NOTICE OF INTENT TO PREPARE AN
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
CONCORD LATERAL EXPANSION PROJECT,
REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, AND
NOTICE OF SITE VISIT

(February 22, 2008)

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) will prepare an environmental assessment (EA) that will discuss the potential environmental impacts of the Concord Lateral Expansion Project involving construction and operation of natural gas pipeline facilities by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee) in Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties, New Hampshire. The EA will be used by the Commission in its decision-making process to determine whether the project is in the public convenience and necessity.

This notice announces the opening of the scoping process the Commission will use to gather input from the public and interested agencies on the project. Your input will help determine which issues need to be evaluated in the EA. **Please note that the scoping period will close on March 24, 2008.** Details on how to submit comments are provided in the Public Participation section of this notice.

This notice is being sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected officials; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. State and local government representatives are asked to notify their constituents of this proposed project and to encourage them to comment on their areas of concern.

A fact sheet prepared by the FERC entitled "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility On My Land? What Do I Need To Know?" addresses a number of typically asked questions, including the use of eminent domain and how to participate in the Commission's proceedings. It is available for viewing on the FERC Internet website (www.ferc.gov).

Summary of the Proposed Project

Tennessee's Concord Lateral Expansion Project would provide 30,000 dekatherms per day of incremental transportation capacity to serve Energy North Natural Gas, Inc. d/b/a KeySpan Energy Delivery New England. To accomplish this, Tennessee proposes to:

- construct a new 6,130 horsepower compressor station, designated Compressor Station 270B1, on its Line 200 system in Pelham, New Hampshire; and
- modify the station inlet piping to accommodate the additional gas capacity at the Laconia Meter Station in Concord, New Hampshire.

The general location of the proposed facilities is shown in appendix 1¹.

Land Requirements for Construction

For the proposed Compressor Station 270B1, Tennessee would utilize 6.8 acres for construction, within an approximately 11.6 acre site. Approximately 4.2 acres would be permanently maintained during operation. The proposed compressor station site is owned by Tennessee and adjacent land is zoned as industrial.

The upgrades to the Laconia Meter Station would require approximately 0.8 acre. All of the piping modifications would be located within the existing, fenced meter station. Tennessee would utilize approximately 0.3 acre of construction workspace outside of its existing 0.5 acre meter station.

¹The appendices referenced in this notice are not being printed in the Federal Register. Copies of all appendices are available on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) at the "eLibrary" link or from the Commission's Public Reference Room, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, or call (202) 502-8371. For instructions on connecting to eLibrary, refer to the "Additional Information" section of this notice. Copies of the appendices were sent to all those receiving this notice in the mail. Requests for detailed maps of the proposed facilities should be made directly to Tennessee.

The EA Process

We² are preparing this EA to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), which requires the Commission to take into account the environmental impact that could result if it authorizes Tennessee's proposal. By this notice, we are also asking federal, state, and local agencies with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues to formally cooperate with us in the preparation of the EA. Agencies that would like to request cooperating status should follow the instructions for filing comments provided below.

NEPA also requires the FERC to discover and address concerns the public may have about proposals. This process is referred to as "scoping." The main goal of the scoping process is to focus the analysis in the EA on important environmental issues. By this Notice, we are requesting public comments on the scope of the issues to address in the EA. All comments received are considered during the preparation of the EA.

The EA will discuss impacts that could occur as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed project under these general headings:

- geology and soils
- land use and visual quality
- cultural resources
- vegetation and wildlife (including threatened and endangered species)
- air quality and noise
- reliability and safety

We will also evaluate possible alternatives to the proposed project or portions of the project, where necessary, and make recommendations on how to lessen or avoid impacts on the various resource areas.

Our independent analysis of the issues will be presented in the EA. Depending on the comments received during the scoping process, the EA may be published and mailed to federal, state, and local agencies; public interest groups; interested individuals; affected landowners; local libraries and newspapers; and the Commission's official service list for this proceeding. A comment period will be allotted for review if the EA is published. We will consider all comments on the EA before we make our recommendations to the Commission.

²"We", "us", and "our" refer to the environmental staff of the FERC's Office of Energy Projects.

To ensure your comments are considered, please carefully follow the instructions in the Public Participation section below.

Public Participation

You can make a difference by providing us with your specific comments or concerns about the project. By becoming a commentator, your concerns will be addressed in the EA and considered by the Commission. You should focus on the potential environmental effects of the proposal, alternatives to the proposal including alternative compressor station sites, and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impact. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be. Please carefully follow these instructions to ensure that your comments are received in time and properly recorded:

- Send an original and two copies of your letter to:

Kimberley D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426;

- Label one copy of the comments for the attention of Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.1;
- Reference Docket No. CP08-65-000; and
- Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, DC on or before **March 24, 2008**.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the "eFiling" link and the link to the User's Guide. Prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper and save it to a file on your hard drive. Before you can file comments you will need to create an account by clicking on "Login to File" and then "New User Account." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing."

Becoming an Intervenor

In addition to involvement in the scoping process, you may want to become an official party to the proceeding known as an “intervenor.” Intervenor play a more formal role in the Commission’s process. Among other things, intervenors have the right to receive copies of case-related Commission documents and filings by other intervenors. Likewise, each intervenor must send one electronic copy (using the Commission’s eFiling system) or 14 paper copies of its filings to the Secretary of the Commission and must send a copy of its filings to all other parties on the Commission's service list for this proceeding. If you want to become an intervenor, you must file a motion to intervene according to Rule 214 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214) (see appendix 2)³. Only intervenors have the right to seek rehearing of the Commission's decision.

Affected landowners and parties with environmental concerns may be granted intervenor status upon showing good cause by stating that they have a clear and direct interest in this proceeding which would not be adequately represented by any other parties. **You do not need intervenor status to have your environmental comments considered.**

Site Visit

On April 2, 2008, the Office of Energy Projects’ (OEP) staff will conduct a pre-certification site visit of Tennessee’s proposed Pelham Compressor Station in Pelham, New Hampshire. We will view Tennessee’s proposed compressor station site and possibly alternative sites that are being considered for the proposed project. Staff will tour these proposed project areas by automobile and on foot. Representatives of Tennessee will accompany the OEP staff.

All interested parties may attend the site visit. Those planning to attend must provide their own transportation. If you are interested in attending the site visit, please meet us at 9:00 AM in the parking lot of Dunkin' Donuts, 98 Indian Rock Road, Windham, New Hampshire (off of Exit 3 southbound on Rte. 93).

For additional information, please contact the Commission’s Office of External Affairs at 1-866-208-FERC (3372).

³Interventions may also be filed electronically via the Internet in lieu of paper. See the previous discussion on filing comments electronically.

Environmental Mailing List

As described above, we may mail the EA for comment. If you are interested in receiving an EA for review and/or comment, please return the Environmental Mailing List Mailer (appendix 3). If you do not return the Environmental Mailing List Mailer, you will be taken off the mailing list. All individuals who provide written comments will remain on our environmental mailing list for this project.

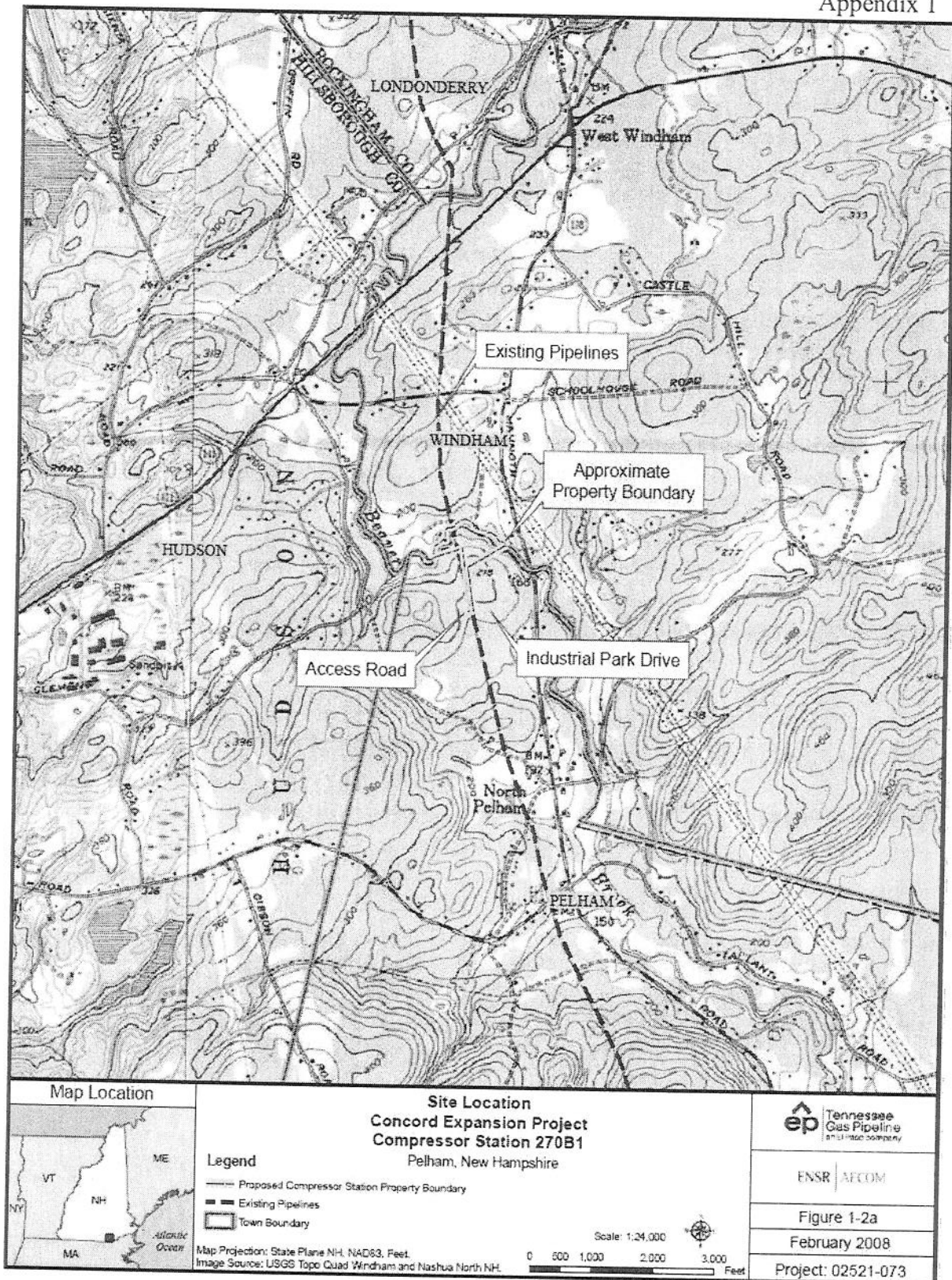
Additional Information

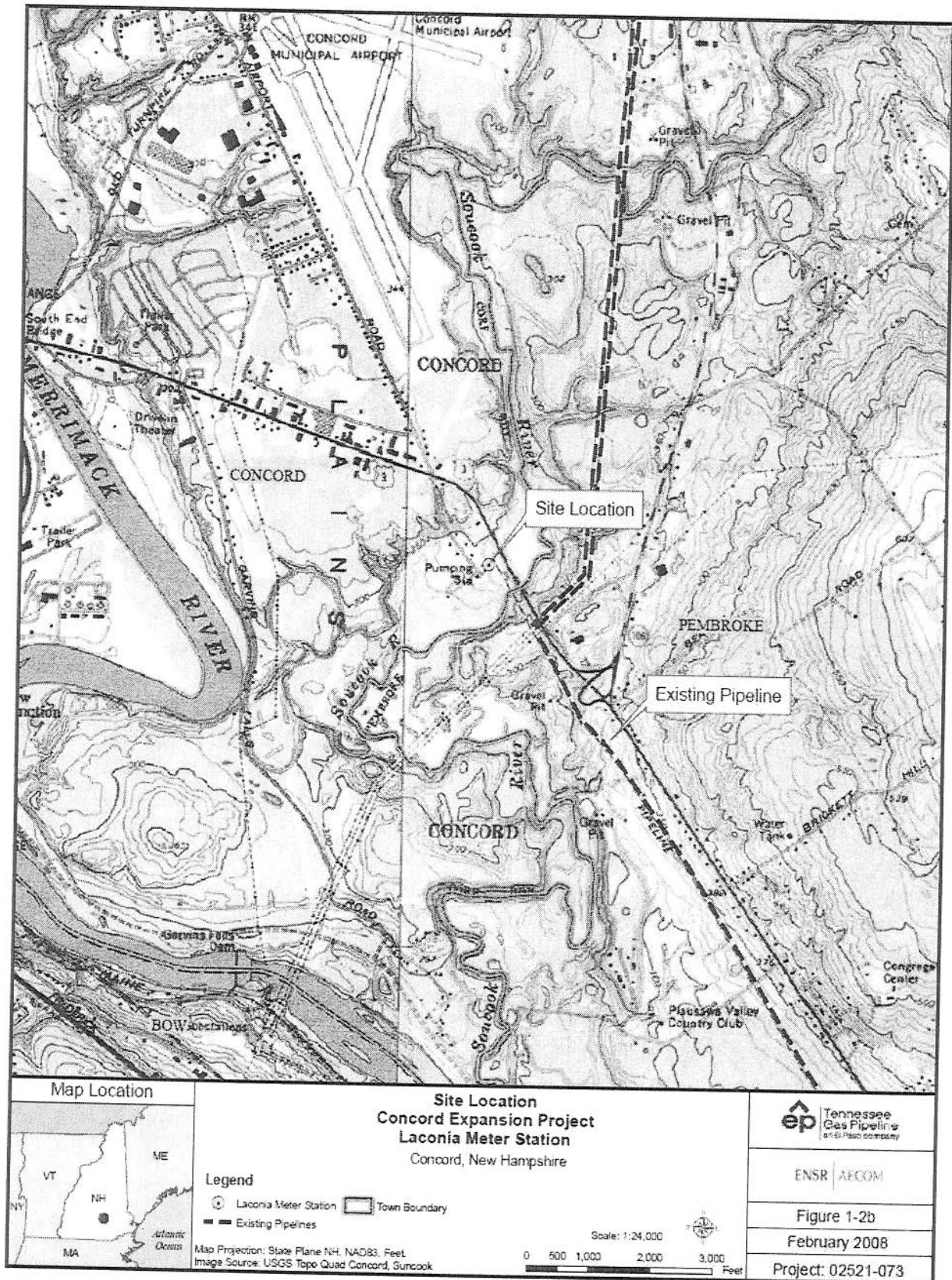
Additional information about the project is available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at **1-866-208-FERC** or on the FERC Internet website (www.ferc.gov) using the "eLibrary" link. Click on the eLibrary link, then on "General Search" and enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the Docket Number field. Be sure you have selected an appropriate date range. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact (202)502-8659. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission now offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries and direct links to the documents. Go to www.ferc.gov/esubscribenow.htm.

Finally, public meetings or site visits will be posted on the Commission's calendar located at <http://www.ferc.gov/EventCalendar/EventsList.aspx> along with other related information.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.





How to Intervene in Commission Proceeding

There are two alternatives available to those wishing to participate in FERC proceedings involving the interstate sale and transportation of natural gas, hydroelectric dams, wholesale transactions of electric transmissions, and rates for the interstate transportation of petroleum products.

One approach is simply to file a protest or letter of support with the Commission. Such informal comments are made known to the Commission and its staff and are considered by the Commission in determining further appropriate actions. But, protests and letters of support are filed without becoming part of the official record if the case is set for hearing. **The Commission's rules direct protesters to provide copies of their protests to the party or parties against whom their complaints are directed.**

The second approach is to file as an intervenor. An intervenor is an official party to a proceeding and enjoys distinct advantages and responsibilities over those who only file informal comments of protest or support. Intervenors have the right to participate in hearings before an administrative law judge as well as other proceedings in the case. They may file briefs. Intervenors will be placed on a service list to receive copies of case-related Commission documents as well as filings by other intervenors in the proceeding. And they will have the legal standing to be heard by the Court of Appeals if they choose to pursue their opposition to the final order by the Commission in their case.

Filing for intervenor status is not complicated. There is no form to complete. Interested parties must file a motion requesting permission to intervene. The motion must identify the case by name and docket number and must clearly state your position and interest in the case.

For example, intervenors may demonstrate they are directly affected consumers, or they are elected representatives of affected parties, or that they own land near a proposed hydroelectric or pipeline site.

A motion to intervene must be served on the applicant and any other parties on the service list in the proceeding. An original and 14 copies are required to be filed with the Commission.

The Commission's Secretary maintains the service list. The service list may be accessed on the FERC Internet website (www.ferc.gov). Service lists can be found under the "Documents & Filing" link.

Alternatively, if you are within the city of Washington, D.C. requests for service lists may be directed to the Public Reference Room, (202) 502-8371. If you are outside the city of Washington, D.C. requests should be directed to the Office of the Secretary, (202) 502-6088.

Notices of proposed rate changes, applications for hydro development and proposed natural gas pipelines, and other filings submitted to the Commission are

printed daily in the *Federal Register*.

The notices are also available on the FERC website (www.ferc.gov) using the eLibrary link. eLibrary, the Federal Energy Regulatory Records Information System, is a database containing the indexes and images of documents submitted to and issued by the FERC. Applications and subsequent filings may be viewed in eLibrary.

Each notice includes a deadline for filing requests for intervention. If the request to intervene is filed on time and there is no opposition to the request within 15 days of filing, intervenor status is granted automatically.

Disputed requests for intervenor status must be resolved by the Commission.

Anyone filing a motion to intervene out-of-time must show good cause why the motion should be accepted late.

If the intervention is filed after the matter has been set for hearing and is pending before an administrative law judge, the presiding judge has the authority to rule on contested motions to intervene.

Interventions, protests, or comments should be mailed to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, 888 First St., N.E., Washington, DC 20426. As noted, these filings must cite the case name and docket number.

ENVIRONMENTAL MAILING LIST

Docket No. CP08-65-000

Please keep my name on the mailing list for the Concord Lateral Expansion Project

Name _____

Agency _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip Code** _____

FROM _____

ATTN: OEP - Gas 1, PJ - 11.1
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Docket No. CP08-65-000 (Concord Lateral Expansion Project)

Staple or Tape Here

CONCORD EXPANSION PROJECT

Town of Pelham NH Meeting Summary - December 18, 2007

ATTENDEES:

State Senator Michael Downing (District 22)

State Representative Jean-Guy Bergeron (District 27)

Town of Pelham:

Town Administrator Tom Gaydos
BOS Vice Chair Hal Lynde
Selectman Bill McDevitt

Sheehan Phinney Capitol Group:

Liz Murphy
Henry Veilleux

TGP:

Susan King
John Gavin
Marjorie Luke

MEETING SUMMARY:

Liz stated the purpose of the meeting as an opportunity to provide an overview of the upcoming project.

Susan provided background on TGP, natural gas industry supply and demand, and a summary of the project scope and timeline. The FERC and EFSEC processes were discussed. The Town Administrator asked Liz Murphy for a copy of the EFSEC regulations. We had a copy of the summary of the Energy Facility Application Procedure under RSA 162-H (provided by Gallagher, Callahan and Gartrell in November) and distributed it as a courtesy.

John reviewed the site plan and described how the station will be situated on the parcel. Questions about building and stack size, noise, heat, emissions, security and staffing were raised and answered satisfactorily.

Susan indicated that the amount of Ad Valorem Taxes is yet to be determined and also offered background on a proposed NARUC resolution to Congress which would more deter excess ad valorem taxation in certain states and therefore reduce some of the cumulative cost borne by end of the pipe states.

The project was very well received at all levels and everyone expressed appreciation for the opportunity to learn about it first hand. Selectmen McDevitt indicated that they often ask for this type of meeting but the suggestion is seldom heeded.

Early in the meeting, Town Administrator Gaydos offered that the initial interest in meeting with us was based on the Town's interest in expanding commercial development along Route 38, which would result in substantial demand for additional natural gas and water. The businesses currently located there use propane. Liz provided the Town with a contact name at KeySpan /National Grid.

Selectman McDevitt indicated that approximately 15 years ago, when the same site was considered for purchase for a development project, residents adjacent to the land in the neighboring Town of Hudson raised enough objection to potential noise that the plan was abandoned. At a site visit following the meeting, John demonstrated how the long distance between the building and the residential area, combined with low noise levels, do not warrant contacting the Hudson residents. Sheehan Phinney concurred.

John believes that the lack of 7x24 staffing may cause minor concern and that we should provide photos of a like sized compressor station as reassurance.

All were comfortable that the Town will be integrated at appropriate points within the EFSEC process. Selectman McDevitt offered to provide a letter of support from the Town to FERC when needed.

There was discussion as to whether a meeting with the Planning Board is warranted now, or through the EFSEC process. The Administrator will make them aware of the project. We will discuss whether and when a meeting with the Planning Board will occur; through the EFSEC process or proceeding it. Property Rights would be lead.

A courtesy meeting to acquaint the Town of Windham with the project was suggested and will be scheduled.

A meeting to acquaint the Public Utilities Commission with the project should be scheduled to introduce the project. That would be a different scope and different attendees.

OTHER ITEMS:

The Project Narrative will be changed to indicate that the 10 acre parcel is wholly within the industrial park. The map inset will be expanded to show the Laconia Meter Station at Concord, where some pipe replacement will occur. These factors were identified in preparing for the meeting and, while they did not cause concerns during the meeting, will be changed for accuracy.

February 25, 2008

Mr. David Sullivan
Town of Windham
P. O. Box 120
Windham, NH 03087

Dear Mr. Sullivan,

Thank you for meeting with John Gavin, Henry Veilleux and me in January to review Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's upcoming project to construct a new compressor station in Pelham.

As you requested, I've enclosed a set of Questions and Answers which you can give to Windham residents who have questions about the project. It also includes an aerial photograph of our compressor station at Mendon, MA. Although the compressor station at Pelham will be smaller than the one in the photograph, the construction style and landscaping will be similar, so it will give residents a sense of how the finished site will look. Please let me know if you need more than the fifty copies enclosed, or if we can be of further help in answering questions.

Here are answers to the three other questions which arose when we met.

- 1) The new compression will create 30,000 dekatherms per day of additional capacity from Dracut, MA to Laconia, NH, which is enough gas to supply the daily requirements of approximately 127,000 average homes. What percentage increase does this represent over current capacity?

This represents slightly more than a fourteen percent increase over current capacity, which is 209,000 dekatherms per day.

- 2) How many compressors are currently located on the Concord Lateral?

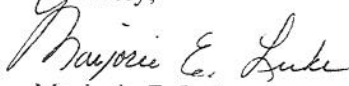
Currently there are no compressors located along this pipeline.

- 3) Is the Town of Windham on the Abutters List?

Yes. The Town of Windham will receive the same notices as adjacent property owners.

I hope this information is helpful. Additionally, public information which is released by FERC will be made available at the Nesmith Library. Please feel free to contact me or John Gavin with any other questions.

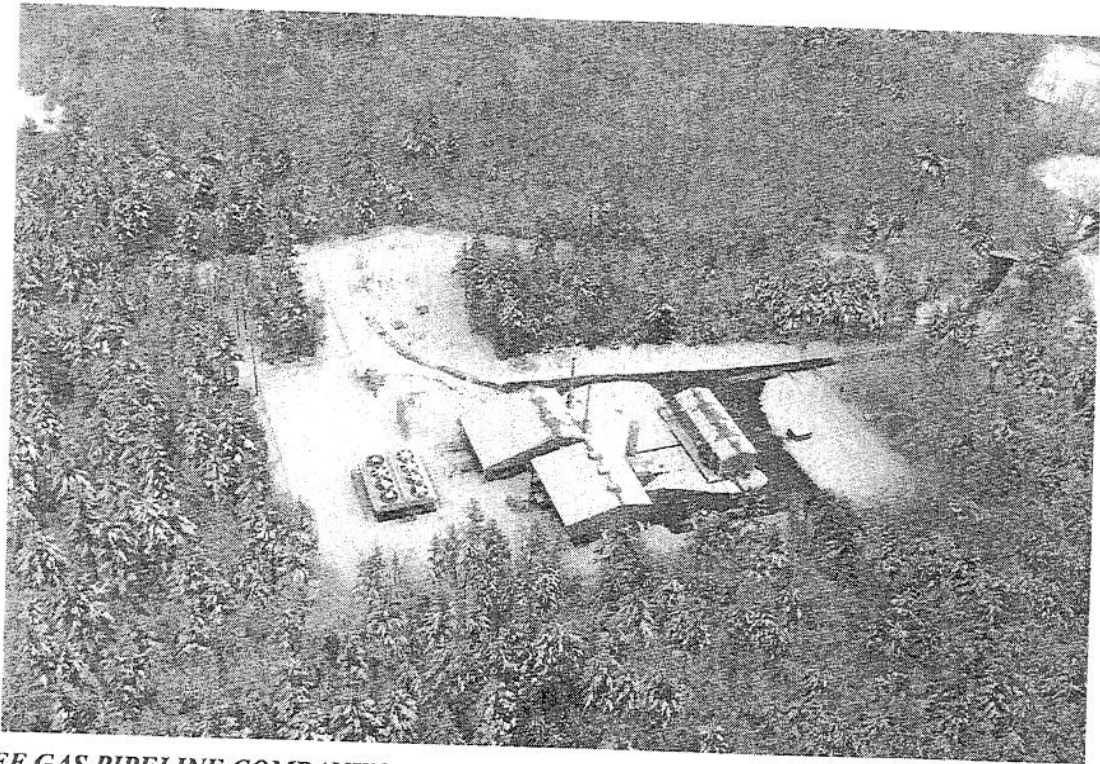
Sincerely,



Marjorie E. Luke

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's new compressor station in Pelham, NH

Questions & Answers



TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY'S COMPRESSOR STATION AT MENDON, MA. – *The compressor station to be constructed in Pelham will be smaller, but will have similar landscape and design.*

Where will the compressor station be located? – Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company has purchased an approximately eleven acre, industrial zoned parcel on Industrial Park Drive in Pelham, NH, where the compressor station will be built.

When will construction occur? – Construction is expected to begin in spring 2009. The expected in service date is November 1, 2009.

What level of sound will the station produce? – Tennessee must adhere to regulatory requirements, which are clear and strict. The 'weighted' noise level at the nearest NSA (Noise Sensitive Area) can be no louder than fifty-five decibels which, according to decibel comparison charts, approximates human conversation at three to five feet.

How much additional traffic will there be? – Little to none. The site will be visited once each week for routine inspection.

Is the site safe? – Tennessee has many years of experience in designing and carefully building these stations, combined with an excellent safety record. According to strict safety standards, all facilities are remotely monitored 24/7/365, including video surveillance of the building exterior and property.

Is the compressor environmentally friendly? Yes. The compressor engine is fueled by clean-burning natural gas from Tennessee's existing pipeline nearby.

...more questions? Contact John Gavin at 603-502-6709

February 2008